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GLEANER

NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE
Farm School, Bucks County, Pennsylvania

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Editorial

Within a very short time, graduation ceremonies are going to take place in this and other colleges throughout the country. Perhaps there are a few individuals who know exactly what is going to be their form of work, but there are quite a few young men graduating who have a large question mark facing them in regards to their future. One of the main "fears" of these men is whether or not they are going to be called into the Armed Forces. A good many men probably will be called, which leaves the following two possibilities open: to fall into the masses of tramping feet, or, to make something useful out of the Services. For men who are college graduates, the latter path is the one which should be taken, especially men who are graduates of an agricultural college.

As an example of the opportunities, the Army now has hydroponic farms in Japan for supplying fresh vegetables to the men in Korea. Here is a wonderful opportunity for men who majored in Horticulture to learn more about their field. There are also openings for men from the animal fields to work as food inspectors, and the Army even commissions their own grain inspectors.

This is not meant to be an advertisement for the Armed Forces, but it is meant to show you how important it is to learn as much about your field as possible, not only from the class work, but from as many of the opportunities that present themselves.

ALUMNI LANE

Here at N.A.C. we can be justly proud of our beautiful campus. The many buildings are all pleasing to the eyes of students as well as visitors.

The landscaping and care of the lawns and shrubs does much to enhance the beauty. But in the midst of the campus lives an eyesore and detriment. Alumni lane, with its ruts, bumps, and holes does little for beauty or service.

Let us hope that by next September riding along Alumni lane will be a pleasure to the eye as well as the posterior.

—MICHAEL AIELLO '53

Please send all letters to the GLEANER, National Agricultural College, Farm School, Pa.



This can happen to you . . .

ONE MAN'S OPINION

BY G. A. MARINI '52

Four years ago my class and I came to the National Agricultural College. We were sincere and intent in our pursuit of a college education, this education being the key to the door of the competing business world.

We were many in number and quickly adjusted ourselves to our new environment. Daily assignments were given us. They were carried out by some; others who would not conform to this pattern were quickly dropped out.

Our class diminished in number but increased in heart and spirit. Our Junior year was a tragic one, for it was here that we lost some of our best friends. They were called by Uncle Sam to partake in the settling of world affairs.

Now that graduation is upon us we reach the culminating point of our efforts. In a few months all of the seniors shall be in competition for positions in the world. The struggle will be tedious and at times heart breaking, but we will have the courage and the determination to stick it out and therefore succeed.

Our years spent at the college shall be cherished years. Many times will the graduates of this class look upon their yearbook and recall the friends they have made, the good times had by all, the professors who, at times, may not have conveyed their messages of wisdom clearly, but who did succeed in educating; the members of the administration

whose cooperation and guidance helped considerably.

It would be wonderful if the transition period between the youth and adult were shortened in college; then the mature mind would derive full benefit out of the educational environment that makes up college.

A few years from now, the class will look back at the great days spent here at N.A.C. These memories will remain within our hearts forever.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Dear Editor,

Receiving the copies of the GLEANER during the past year has brought back many pleasant and fond recollections of N.A.C.

I have been in the Air Force for eight months and already I realize my mistake in not finishing school. I'm seriously considering returning to the college after my enlistment is up.

So take it from me as one who knows, stick out the four years, it's well worth the time and effort.

I have noticed great improvement in the later GLEANERS, especially in the content, variety, and number of pictures. So my congratulations go out to the editors and staff. Keep up the good work, and keep those GLEANERS coming.

Heimey Heimbach

Sheppard Field

Army Air Force

Texas

The Administration Speaks

(The first in a series of articles by members of the administration expressing their views on various topics. The first article is by President James Work and is on his Senior Seminar program.)

I have been asked by the Editor of the GLEANER to write a brief article concerning the Senior Seminar, which was initiated during the current college year. Due to the wide range of subjects covered in these periods, and the many viewpoints discussed in relation to these subjects, any attempt to present a detailed description of this series of classes would be impracticable. However, a brief mention of some of the matters considered may convey to the reader the philosophy and objective of the President in carrying out this program.

For several years we have felt, as a result of many conversations with individual students, that the college senior required, before being graduated, the opportunity to obtain a certain amount of general information, and reach certain conclusions, in respect both to matters pertaining to the College, and matters concerning national, and, in a lesser degree, international affairs.

In all of the questions concerning college affairs, every discussion was approached with the understanding that the members of the senior class were regarded as men who had in effect been graduated, that the student was actually placing himself in the position of an alumnus, and that the utmost freedom of expression was not only desired, but required.

In this atmosphere, many of the policies and procedures of the College were critically examined. Certain curricula and course matter were discussed in detail. Presentation of courses was examined from the viewpoint of the student. Many constructive proposals were made, as a result of which certain changes will be effected in our educational program in the next college year.

Due to the size of the student body and pressure of other duties, generally fund raising, it is practically an impossibility for the average college president to transmit directly to the students any of his ideas, ideals or philosophies. Rather, it would become necessary for the president, who may be assumed to be possessed of certain positive philosophies, standards and values, to pass his views to the student through the mem-

bers of his faculty. He would be required to insill within the teacher those ideals and philosophies which he desired to see passed on to the student. This becomes an impossible task for many obvious reasons. Educators for many reasons differ in philosophy. Some differ with the administration for no other reason than the conviction that any attempt to influence their presentation of subjects in other than their manner is an attack upon their "academic freedom," a term used by many teachers to describe "academic license." What sins in moulding the ideas of the student have been committed in the name of this high sounding phrase!

So the Senior Seminar is an attempt on the part of the President to insill into the student some little of his ideas in respect to education, economics, religion, politics and standards of behavior; an attempt to present all sides of many current questions and to directly influence the student in his ideas toward life.

During these discussions, we touched upon many, many subjects.

The average college text book, particularly those on economics and other social sciences. How does the average college professor who writes the average college text book on economics get that way? Is he really subversive, or is he, pardon the expression, simply an "intellectual"? Why do the colleges permit this type of "economist" to sell his one-sided wares? Does the average educator who writes a book really feel duty bound to take a thousand words to say the same thing an intelligent business man could say in a hundred words? Does a great city need a district attorney who is distressingly acrimonious, or a college a president who devotes his life to an undignified and rather stupid pursuit to capture a spot where he may drop the word "college" in his title? If so, why? Why do we say "labor" when we mean "union"? Why does a man have the courage to make decisions of world-wide importance, a decision to drop an atomic bomb, and yet not possess the courage to get rid of surrounding and stifling incompetents, and worse, who

are cronies and friends? Is one's loyalty due first to the cause, the nation, the institution, the business, for which one is responsible, or first to the friend? Is laziness the unpardonable sin? Do we attend college to learn to play the "angles"? Is all lost without integrity?

Why do we so vehemently criticize those in politics, and still give so little of ourselves in political and welfare services? Do we realize our democracy is so simple—the township, the county, the state, and Washington—only four levels? Why do we not work to make our own neighborhood, our own township, what we desire the nation to be, just three steps up?

So an attempt is made to strip many things and situations that appear to be complex, and seemingly purposely made to appear complex, down to their fundamentals, bearing in mind that all is given birth in the individual—that the individual is the basis of our society—and that the future of our College depends upon the individual seniors sitting before us in these talks.

WHAT TYPE ARTICLES DO YOU LIKE?

Here is your opportunity as a subscriber to tell us what type of articles you would like to read. Please send all letters to the GLEANER, National Agricultural College, Farm School, Pa.

I would like to see the following articles:

1.
2.
3.
4.
- I enjoyed the following articles:
1.
2.
3.
4.

THE NEW ORDER

BY GEORGE BLEIBTREU '52

Once again the change of the seasons has come to N.A.C. Right along with such other sure signs of spring as robins, crocuses, and discarded coats, a new editorial board of the GLEANER is making its opening bow in this, its first issue. There is no question but that the job of Editor-in-Chief just vacated by Carl Leutner has been placed in very capable hands. Joe Chernicoff, the new editor, is not only very active in many phases of campus activity, but in addition, has gone through three years of staff work on the magazine.

Under Alex Greenblatt, father of the "new" GLEANER, new staffers were made familiar with all of the tedious background work that goes into making a magazine before they were permitted to write a word. In this way, the glory boys were weeded out. During his sophomore year, Joe began to show promise of becoming one of the mainstays of our publication. Moe Lowenthal, like Alex, turned down Joe's science fiction stories, but he did give him numerous assignments which brought in fine copy. In November, 1951, he and Mort Levinson were appointed to the editorial board and now they are finally on their own.

The new managing editor, Mort Levinson, is something new in GLEANER history, in that he has hereby edited his opening edition while still a sophomore. However, this fact is all the more significant if we stop to appreciate Mort's years of actual experience with high school and college publications in Boston and at the University of Oklahoma, his former Alma Mater.

With the greater part of the staff graduating, the new editors had a problem reorganizing their forces. There is a completely new associate editor staff, made up of the following men: Michael Aiello, Pete Krusch, Morton Hershman and Marvin Adleman. Needless to say, a good nucleus is not enough. The more contributors, the better our GLEANER will be, so let's join the staff and help Joe and Mort turn out the finest agricultural college magazine in the country.



Staff Changes (from left to right), the new editor, Joe Chernicoff; the former editor, Carl Leutner and his managing editor, Norm Auslander; and the new managing editor, Mortin Levinson.

GLEANER WINS A PRIZE

One of the Twentieth Century America's favorite pastimes is convention trotting. All strata of our society from street-cleaners to big-time corporation presidents love to get out together and talk shop while an enjoyable and informative time can be had. Also while a few disgruntled reporters may argue the point, GLEANER editors are people. Put these two ideas together and you have a picture of last year's and this year's top four GLEANER editors chugging into New York in Carl Leutner's car for the Annual Columbia University Scholastic Press Convention in which N.A.C. was represented for the first time. Our four "gentlemen" of the press made their headquarters at the Twenty-Third Street Y.M.C.A., and commuted by subway to the Columbia University campus at One Hundred and Sixteenth Street. This trip, incidentally, almost caused the loss of managing editor Norm Auslander who became separated from the others and could have vanished into the wilds of Brooklyn had not Carl shouted directions through closed subway doors to Norm as his train pulled away.

Once at Columbia, the boys split up to attend the various clinics at which our representatives and those from participating teachers' colleges heard speakers and ironed out their own publication problems. Joe Chernicoff and

Mort Levinson attended conferences on editorial policy, with Joe taking the lead and describing to other editors the successful methods used at N.A.C. Norm Auslander was an active participant in the clinic on sports while Carl Leutner attended meetings on exchange programs. All four of the men went to various general information lectures and instruction sessions while last year's editors had a highly interesting private interview with one of the judges at the conference. They received some very helpful tips for improving the magazine and a hatful of sincere compliments. At the end of the three day conference all hands attended the big banquet in the Grand Ballroom of the Waldorf Astoria. All of our representatives were seated at same table with five very professional looking teachers. Their ultra sensitive waiter immediately recognized our four farmers by their appetites and they "were in." Everyone gloated over second portions while Joe expounded on the background of the capon and the glories of the poultry industry.

The GLEANER was awarded a second place prize, an achievement for a first time entry. The main speaker at the banquet was well known to most of the delegates from his pictures and some of his actions. Harry S. Truman spoke on

(Continued on page 18)

THE HONEYBEE —

And Its Idiosyncracies

BY HENRY KALTENTHALER '52

The honeybee is the best known example of the family Apidae, order Hymenoptera, and is probably the most useful organism to man. In addition to making honey and beeswax the honeybee is largely responsible for pollination of most of the broad leaved plants. Without this accidental function of the honeybee, food supplies would be greatly decreased, not only by a shortage of fruits and vegetables, but also by a decreased number of meat animals.

One of the most satisfying hobbies that one can have is that of apiculture, or the raising of honeybees. The satisfaction that one gets is derived from many sources. First, with a minimum initial capital investment (one can buy all the necessities and many of the luxuries for less than \$30.00) one soon receives a financial return. Secondly, even if one is unable for some reason, to do any work on his hobby, it still increases in value. The aesthetic value that one derives from realizing the amount of energy and ambition with which bees go about the respective duties within the society of the hive is perhaps the greatest source of satisfaction.

The individual honeybee has a definite succession of duties to perform from the minute it emerges as an adult until finally it dies in defense of the hive or because of accidents in the field. The first duty that the bee performs is the cleaning and polishing of the various cells in preparation to receiving the egg which the queen will lay in the cell. This duty usually lasts for about three days, after which the bee begins caring for the young larvae for the next ten days. Then it makes its last switch to hive duties. The last duties the bee performs before going to the field may be one of several such as guarding the hive, packing stores or cleaning the hive. This time schedule may vary according to abundance of bees but the bee spends about the first twenty days in the hive. If the need for wax arises in the hive it is these young bees which manufacture it from honey. After about the twentieth day, when the bee has a good

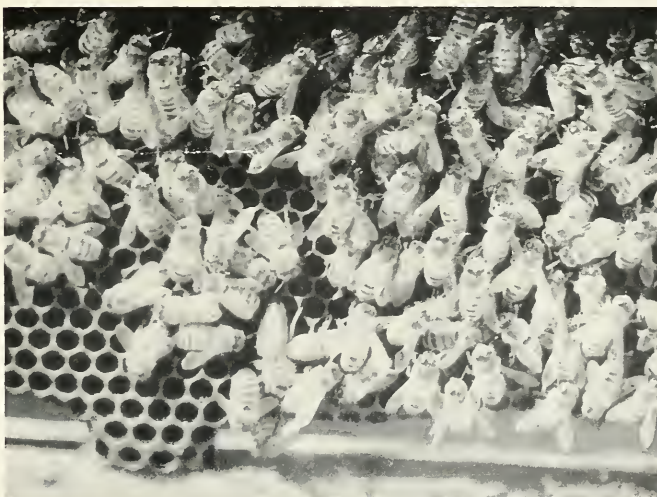
fix on the hive, it becomes a field bee. As a field bee the first duty is the collection of pollen and this continues for a short period of time, the length depending on several factors such as the amount of stored pollen within the hive, the amount of pollen used daily, the number of pollen gathering bees and the actual amount of wear and tear the bee has had. This last element is perhaps the most important, since a bee is quite hairy when it first starts field work. As it rubs against obstacles and other bees this hair gradually disappears. The pollen which a bee gathers is first collected on these hairs and then combed into the pollen baskets, which are found on the outer side of the hind legs.

When the bee has finally stopped its duties as a pollen gatherer it becomes a nectar gatherer. In this operation an individual bee may have to visit many different flowers in order to secure a full honey load (about one drop of nectar). It will usually visit only one species of plant on any one collecting trip. This habit helps to explain why it is possible to secure nearly pure types of honey.

When bees swarm another phenomenon is observed. Swarms are usual; generally, bees remain in an area within about one to two miles of their origin (they will return to the original hive location in nearly all cases). In the event of a swarm, however, even if it settles right next to the original hive all the bees of the swarm will return to the new location. Also these bees in their new location will soon prevent any bees except those which belong in the colony from entering it and they will similarly be prevented from entering the original colony.

The swarming tendency of bees is really an indication of a genetic trait which makes multiplication of the numbers of colonies; and colonies may be thought of as individuals with each bee considered as a cell within the individual. Swarming may therefore be considered as a method of reproducing the individual. A swarm comes about normally in the spring time as a result of insufficient space in which to rear brood. When the worker bees sense that a crowded condition is arising they will

(continued on page 9)



Worker bees preparing cells.

THE FLOWER SHOW

N.A.C. Winning Streak Reaches Three

By JIM LIPARI '53

For the third consecutive year the National Agricultural College won a first prize in the Annual Philadelphia Flower Show, which was held at the Convention Hall during the week of March 24-29. This was the result of hours of tedious work and the excellent leadership of Professors Blau and Fiesser.

This year, for the first time, N.A.C. had two entries in the show, a competitive one and one of an educational nature.

Last September when the students returned to school, the Ornamental Horticulture seniors took a course in Landscape Design. Each student was required to draw a prospective plan for the show. After long consideration, for there were many excellent designs, Messrs. Blau and Fiesser chose the design that best fitted our purpose and elaborated on it.

In January the trees and shrubs were selected to be forced for the show. The first task accomplished was obtaining the floribunda roses that would be used. Two varieties were obtained, one the crimson rosette and the other the pink rosette. The roses were received with bare roots and in dormant condition and had to be potted up. Then they were stored in a cool place for several weeks until they took root, and were then moved into the greenhouse.

Next on the agenda was the process of digging up and balling the conifers that were to be used. Some of the varieties used were Taxus, Hemlock, and Pfitzer Juniper. The balling process continued as the deciduous shrubs and trees, such as White Birch, Forsythia, and Spiraea were made ready. After the balling was completed, the trees were transferred to the greenhouse, heeled in, and the forcing was begun.

Grass was also an important part of the exhibit. Its preparation entailed mixing of seed and soil and then placing the mixture into the greenhouse about five weeks before the show. A week prior to the show, the grass was cut to provide a uniform blanket of green.

To avoid construction at the show itself, the wooden structures were as-



Some of the Plant Material Men at the Flower Show are, left to right: Carl Bornfreund, Walter Guthrie, Bernard Wisser, Norm Auslander; in the center is "Tex" Ransom. Missing from the picture are Charles Lorenz and Martin Brooks.

sembled at the college and transported in a pre-fabricated form.

Under the direction of Prof. Henry Schmieder, the plant propagation class made various charts depicting the different forms of budding and grafting. His plant material students made a chart showing many winter twigs that are predominant in this area (see picture). Also shown were different types of evergreens, such as Taxus, Arbor-Vitae, and Juniper. There was also an exhibit showing the stages of development of Arbor-Vitae, Taxus, and Geranium plants from the time of cutting until the time it became a mature plant. All of these components comprised the educational exhibit.

The actual setting up of the exhibit was entrusted in the hands of Donald Peters, John Guisti, Stan Barber, and James Lipari, under the capable supervision of Professors Blau and Fiesser. It took 5 days of hard labor to set up these exhibits.

The finishing touches of the exhibit were not taken care of until the opening day of the show. The roses were

brought down early in the morning in order to get the full benefit of the greenhouse.

All of this preparation culminated on March 24, at 1:00 p.m., when N.A.C. was awarded a \$750 first prize in the Garden Retreat Class.

FRUIT TALK

(From American Fruit Grower)

A fruit that American consumers do not know well is the black currant. In England and in Canada it is a useful fruit, high in vitamin C and giving wonderfully satisfying flavor to jellies, jams, puddings, and fruit drinks. It is prohibited from being grown in the United States because it is host to the white pine blister rust. There certainly was good reason at one time to prohibit the black currant from America when the white pine was so important, but there are now areas where this beautiful tree is no longer significant. Perhaps it is time that someone revalued the situation and introduced the possibility of black currant culture.

STRAWBERRIES: Their History and Cultivation

BY DAN FRANCHETTI '53

Strawberries are well known fruit plants of the genus *Fragaria*. They are native of the temperate regions of the old and new world, as well as of mountain districts in warmer regions, and there is one species that is found in southern Chile. The common cultivated varieties were derived in the following manner: the meadow strawberry of eastern North America was crossed with the beach strawberry of the west coast of this continent, and a hybrid, the common strawberry, was produced.

There are many varieties of strawberries, though many of these have certain peculiarities which limit their use. It wasn't until the White Man reached America that it was discovered that the Indians of Chile had selected and were cultivating native strawberries that bore fruit of exceptional size — "as large as a walnut." The berries were pale red with firm, meaty, almost white flesh and a delicate aroma. In 1714 M. Frezier took to Europe five plants of this Chilean strawberry. Plants of the North American meadow strawberry were already growing in European gardens, and from crosses of these two the modern strawberry evolved.

The strawberry developed rapidly about 1860, when Green Prolific was largely planted, soon to be followed by Crescent. Horace Greeley offered prizes for the best varieties, but the successful berries were soon surpassed and forgotten. Cumberland Triumph and Sharpless caused more extensive planting of the strawberry for market. The Sharpless was the first of the huge berries to be developed, and it awakened the ambition of growers to displace the old sorts with superior seedlings.

In this country the strawberry acreage averages about 180,000 acres with a crop value of about \$35,000,000. The strawberry is grown in every state of the United States; in this area, one of the largest producing areas is South-ern Jersey.

Strawberries on the farm of the small fruit grower are essential because they

are a profitable early money-maker if the right care is given them.

Strawberry Production in Southern Jersey

In Southern Jersey, (Cumberland, Camden, Salem, Burlington, Gloucester, and Atlantic counties) strawberries are planted most heavily.

If one is considering planting strawberries, it would be wise to follow the points that I have found to be of utmost importance to secure the best results.

The first thing to do is to select a site that is well drained, well aerated, and fairly flat. The soil types range greatly from a sandy loam to a gravel loam. Soils that are very dry are not suitable unless irrigation is practiced.

After the soil type is selected, soil preparation is the next step taken. A soil of a pH of not less than 5.5 will produce good results. Lime the soil in the fall and in the spring when the plants are set out. Use 500 to 1000 pounds of 5-10-5 or 5-10-10 fertilizer as a side-dress.

Strawberries are planted just as soon as the soil can be worked in early spring. Early planting will stimulate runner growth; the sooner the runners set, the more productive will be the plant the following year. Order the plants early to insure arrival at your specified time. When the plants arrive and if it is impossible to set them out to the field, heel them in until you are ready to transport them to the field. Select only the most vigorous plants (those that are healthy and have the largest root systems) for the best results.

After the selection of plants, it is time for planting. When doing this, great care should be taken to leave the tip of the crown just above the soil level; if the crown is buried too deeply, it may retard or kill the plant.

There are three common methods of planting—*hill*, *matted row*, and *space*. The matted row is the most common method. The plants are spread in the row 18" to 24", and 3.5 to 4' wide, depending upon the equipment to be used.

The next step to be taken is the cultivation. Cultivation depends on weather conditions and the growth of weeds. Shallow cultivation, about two inches from the plant to reduce root damage, is practiced.

On sandy soils use about 500 pounds of a complete fertilizer. Top dressing with 200 pounds of sodium nitrate or ammonium sulfate per acre has given many good results. Fertilizing is also done during the fruiting year. The plant growth from the first year determines the amount of fertilizer needed for the fruiting year. Five hundred to eight hundred pounds of 5-10-5 or 5-10-10 with 150 pounds of nitrate of soda is the usual practice for this season.

Mulching in the winter serves many purposes, such as preventing heaving of the beds, insuring clean berries, controlling weeds, keeping erosion down, and providing a cushion for the pickers. Marsh hay straw is one of many materials suitable for a mulch.

The yields from fruiting beds range from 2000 to 8000 quarts per acre.

When the picking season starts, the beds are divided so that they are picked at least every two days. After the strawberries are picked into quart containers, they are put into crates (either 24 qts. or 16 qts.) and are shipped to market where they are sold. Sales take place the same day that the strawberries are picked.

THE HONEYBEE — (Continued from page 7)

begin to give ten to twenty worker eggs and larvae special care and feeding in order to develop a queen and about three days before the first queen is due to hatch from her cell the swarm will abscond from the hive. Secondary swarms may follow but these are weaker.

So you can see that the bees, the same as organisms of a higher level, do have their own and set ways of life.

* * * *

When down in the mouth, remember Jonah. He came out all right.

THE WAYSIDE INN

Second in a series of historical articles

BY MARVIN ADLEMAN '53

Like Painswick Hall, farm house number one has an extremely colorful background. This building, which has served as the home of faculty members for many years, was once famous as a tavern called "Wayside Inn."

It is interesting to note that taverns in the early days were the outposts of civilization and were built in the wilderness in order to serve the travelling public. It was built as a tavern in 1751 by an Englishman about whom little is known, no doubt on the plan of the English taverns with which he had been acquainted. It faced the old main travelled roads between the Schuylkill and Delaware rivers.

The stages would drive right up to the front door, whereby the guests would step out onto the huge stone steps; they would lift the great iron knocker on the door and, while waiting for the innkeeper to respond, would admire the artistic carvings around the doorpost, or the sign overhead proclaiming it the "Wayside Inn".

The lobby was very warm and cheerful with a glowing fire in the beautiful fireplace to warm the guests externally, and from the bar in the small room just beyond, the barmaid would carry in drinks to warm them internally.

From the lobby the guests could go into the kitchen-dining room, heated by an immense fireplace with a rough-hewn stone floor and hearth. This fireplace also served as the means by which their food would be cooked, and had a chimney large enough to accommodate Santa and all his reindeer.

When the guests were fully warmed and filled they were shown up the steep, narrow steps to the guests' rooms having beamed ceilings and fireplaces. If the guests were weary and proper they would go to bed after being shown to their rooms. If tired and not so proper they could go down to the lobby and through a door to the gambling room where they could enjoy the games and also many stimulating beverages.

The attic, over the entire inn, was a huge place with the wide board floors



The Wayside Inn

put together with hand forged nails. The attic stairs are worn thin in places from the tread of heavy boots over the more than one hundred years during which the inn served the public and also by the feet of those who would carry guests up there to "sleep it off."

The ballroom was really two rooms; the partition between them was hinged at the top, and when a formal function was to be held, was swung up and hooked to the ceiling, creating a giant room lit by eight windows with two foot sills and small panes of glass. At the end of the room was an especially beautiful, old, large fireplace. The iron rings are still in the ceiling, although the partition has been made solid.

At this time, the Wayside Inn was the public gathering place, voting place, and lodge hall of New Britain Township. During the Revolution, the Inn yard was the scene of many military parades. The owner then was Jacob Fries, who served with Washington's army during the war. Soon after the Revolution, a tax called the "Window Tax" (the houses were taxed according to the number of windows they possessed) was passed. There was a great insurrection

against this tax and the owner of the Wayside Inn was one of its leaders. The house has forty-one windows, and seven outside doors (eight, including the trap-door).

The valuation placed on the Inn and fifty acres at the death of Fries was \$4,000. Thomas Stevens bought it and changed the name to "Stevens Tavern," by which name it was known for almost a half century. He sold it around 1845 to the Matthews who changed it into a private home. The Matthews sold it to the Fretzes about 1885 and they later sold it to a citizen of Munich, Switzerland, Max Schoenfield, who was interested in the National Farm School and who in turn presented it to the school.

When Route 202 was built near where the old house stands, it was left alone on a half mile strip of old road. Unlike the majority of pre-Revolutionary houses in this locality, it escaped major alterations and stands with all its original beauty of line, and is as solid as the day it was built. Soon a new chapter in the history of the grand old building will be begun when a \$75,000 research laboratory is established at "Wayside Inn."

DOMESTIC RABBITS

BY CHARLES DAHLSTROM '53

Recently in this country the raising of domestic rabbits primarily for meat and wool products has become economically significant.

The purposes for which domestic rabbits are bred may be classified roughly into four groups; wool production, fur production, meat production, and exhibition. Many rabbit breeders may be interested in more than one of these objectives and possibly all of them.

On entering this industry, one may begin with young rabbits just weaned, or by using mature animals. However, if young rabbits are used as foundation stock, it is easier to become acquainted with their habits and feeding so that one may more intelligently care for them as they reach the productive stage.

When buying foundation stock, one should deal directly with reliable breeders, because they will always guarantee the stock which they offer and can furnish reliable references as to the quality and profitability of their stock.

The larger breeds are more popular, because of their good fur and meat qualities. In this group will be found the Flemish, New Zealand White, New Zealand Red, American, Chinchilla, and French Silver . . . all maturing at nine pounds and over.

Smaller breeds may be raised for commercial purposes and made to pay, with proper feed, handling and care. Among these smaller breeds are the Polish, Dutch, Himalayan, Angora, Havana, and other varieties. Some of these fancy breeds are raised principally for show. These mature at approximately four and one half pounds.

For meat production, the larger breeds are the most popular, maturing at five and a half months, and weighing from nine to twelve pounds. During the growing period, the rabbits will gain $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ pound per week. "Fryers" are rabbits of from 10-12 weeks of age, and four to five pounds in weight. Anything older is sold as fricassee rabbit.

Another important use of rabbits is their by-product—fur. Regardless of the time of the year, when a rabbit reaches the age of six months, the pelt is considered good. This is based on the series

of molting periods throughout the rabbit's existence. Baby fur is molted at from nine to twelve weeks of age, the next molt occurs about four and a half to six months of age. After twelve months, the rabbit will have a good fur. Angoras produce a wool from five to eight inches long within a year's time. When commercial breeders practice shearing four times a year, the wool will obtain a length of from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches every three months. This wool is warm and light when made into garments. The White Angora, an albino, is said to be the most important fur breed, economically.

In order to get a high quality rabbit, proper management is necessary, and feeding is undoubtedly a very important part of this program. Adequate feeding of rabbits by the use of properly balanced rations helps maintain health and limits loss by disease. Because rabbits vary greatly in their food requirements according to age, breed and condition, it is not advisable to prescribe a specific amount of feed. A reasonable estimate of feed for full-grown rabbits of the common larger breeds such as New Zealand would be about $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 ounces of feed twice daily. It is not best to feed rabbits more than they will eat in a reasonable length of time—about fifty minutes. For the best results, feed twice daily and at the same time each day. This is to prevent the rabbits from becoming too hungry and bolting or overeating when they are fed. The doe with a litter should be given one or two extra feed dishes as soon as the growing rabbits show an interest in feeding with the mother. Once or twice a week it is well to give rabbits a medium sized carrot. Beets are also very good for rabbits. Care must be used in the feeding of green feeds. Where carrot tops, green clover, dandelions, plantain, chickory, cauliflower leaves, and young tender grasses are available, it is well to feed these to the pregnant doe in moderation, for two weeks prior to her kindling.

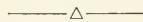
As indicated earlier, the best rabbit meat is undoubtedly that furnished by the young fryer rabbits. At this stage of development the flesh is more tender,

softer, and better conditioned with a bit of fat. Older, mature rabbits also furnish good meat, but the young fryer is more delicate and more economical for the housewife.

For table meat, rabbits should be killed when their pelts are firm, not loose or shedding. These are good when the rabbits are in prime meat condition; such rabbits should be slaughtered in a manner that will leave their pelts in an excellent condition for sale as fur.

Rabbits are usually killed by either of two methods. In one method the rabbit may be stunned by a quick, hard blow delivered on the base of the cranium behind the ear, with a blunt instrument. In the other more common method, the rabbit may be killed by the dislocation of the neck. This operation creates a pocket within the skin of the neck in which the blood collects. An advantage of this method is its speed and bloodlessness. After the rabbit has been killed and bled, it should be hung with the belly outward toward the operator. The hind legs should be held apart in proper position to permit quick dressing.

Any prejudices which have been held against the ordinary wild rabbit as table meat should be laid aside. The domestic grain-fed rabbit is an entirely different sort of meat product from the wild variety. It is not unusual to have dressed off carcasses of domestic rabbits of from 50—55% of live weight; very often it will be found that about 80% of the dressed carcass will be edible meat. This makes the rabbit an economical meat to grow and to serve.



SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT FOR BUCKS COUNTY

BY LEO HANDLER '53

More than 500 Bucks County farmers, including two of our esteemed classmates, Vansant and Fleming, attended the meeting which was held on Wednesday, March 12, in the Court House at Doylestown, to discuss the advisability of establishing a soil conservation district in the county. Pennsylvania Secretary of Agriculture, Miles Horst, did

(continued on page 15)



What's New with the Alumni

BY MORTON HERSHMAN '54

An open letter to the Class of '52:

Dear Future Alumni:

This will be the last issue of the GLEANER you will receive as members of the student body of N.A.C. We of the GLEANER staff, as well as the rest of the college, wish you all the luck in the world.

Now that you are leaving we hope that you will continue your relationship with the college and the friends you have made here. Two ways in which you can do this are by joining the alumni association and by letting us, here at the college, hear from you through this column. We are all interested in how you are making out and would like to share the exciting things that may come your way during the coming years.

Good luck, and write soon

Yours truly,

"What's New", the GLEANER staff, and the student body

* * *

I hear that Ira Moumgis, '51, is now managing a Guernsey herd on a farm near Washington's Crossing, Pa. Good Luck. And Don Selakso has recently returned from a "working vacation" in Coral Gables, Fla., this winter. He has now been engaged as a landscape foreman with the Towson Nurseries, Inc. Don expects to stay here for some time.

Two alumni were seen tramping the home grounds a few weeks ago. One was Lenny Crooke, '51. He is now working as a herdsman in a large dairy. The other grad was Joe Eagle, '51. He caused a mild uproar when he walked in on us during lunch.

If you heard sounds of hammering and sawing coming from the direction of Chalfont, it must have been Sam Golden, '22, putting the finishing touches on his new experimental poultry feeding farm.

Another N.F.S. alumnus was heard from. This came by way of the Chattanooga NEWS-FREE PRESS. It concerns nutritionist David Finkle '33. He is one of the three animal nutritionists in Tennessee, and is general manager of the Seed and Feed Supply Company. Mr.

Finkle seems to be unique in his profession—developing special mixtures for animals and birds that have been sick and need to be built up. Mr. Finkle's newest development is what he calls "Bootamin Vister" and is full of vitamins and minerals which can quickly be used by the body. Doing the rhetorical work and then sending his results to the laboratory, Finkle hopes to increase the quality of feed and lower its costs.

Saul Goldfarb was heard from again. He is now stationed down Texas way and is in the Veterinary Corps. The hard working Saul says that he does mostly paper work, but he's getting used to it. Saul's old address was printed

in the last issue of the GLEANER but it has since been changed. Here is the new one: Pvt. Saul Goldfarb, A.F.13439205, 3555 Medical Group, Perrin Air Force Base, Texas.

Also a letter was received from Bob Pearson. He's in the Army now and says that he doesn't have to get up until 5:30 a.m. (lazy). He wants to hear from all of us at the college. His address is: Pvt. Robert F. Pearson, U.S. 52183641 Co. G, 53AIR, 101 Abn. Div., Camp Breckinridge, Kentucky.

Well, that's all the news for now. I'll be seeing you next issue. In the meantime, please don't forget to let me hear from you. And don't forget the men in the service.

THE PARROT'S CAGE

BY THE BABBLING BROOKS

With all the spring rain, Babbling Brooks is overflowing—so catch a ripple.

Smitty is taking to Navy once again—this time his interest lies with the Waves. Kurt Sonneborn got his ears lowered at long last. He's sending his curls back to the old country to his "bubba".

How many spring peepers did Hank Kaltenthaler catch with the Macon women?

George Weaver is A1 with us, but 1-A with our uncle. Ilseemann has been running down to Kennett Square again and John "All American" Guisti found a new FILLY in Chicago. Hi Pat.

Who's the Blue Flash that's been helping with the baseball training? Did your pitching arm recover yet?

What about N.A.C.'s big spread in TODAY Magazine? It sounds like we dropped back to a three year college.

Hey, Lester, what was your excuse on the last dairy detail? Lou Sacharnoski is aiming high—nothing less than the coach's right ear.

Our boy, Harry Greenbaum, has been at it again. He carries his experiments in Bio-chemistry to the head—please, Harry, not again.

Question—what do big elephants have that no other animals have? Dr. Bollin: Baby elephants.

Glad to see that Harriet has our third baseman under watchful eye. Maybe that's why he's been traveling the beaten path to New York.

Good luck to my predecessor, Peter Rolland, in his coming career at Harvard. I can see another F. B. in the near future.

I see Reds' Belvedere Poley is sporting a ring. That's right, it's leap year. Hey Red, how about reciprocating. Aw—maybe I'm just jealous.

Hal Tannin is getting up in the world; Ford to Chevy. Robinson Crusoe has



nothing on the sophs. It seems that the boys had a wet blow out on an island in the Neshaminy. Who drew the draw-bridge? Who was sick and who swam home?

Sirrin has a new girl—he's showing her off on "A" Day. It has been rumored that Henry Geffken is increasing his family. Congratulations.

Carl Leutner is studying Plant Propagation at the Bottom Wood. Hey, Wislowski—which heifer's been wearing lip-stick?

The freshmen gave their dance. Congratulations to you on the swell affair.

Harry Pursell's boys came through with a fine rendition at the Cancer Benefit. The Glee Club also impressed the girls out at the Hort School in Ambler. Ed Jardel is still telling the story of Little Red Riding Hood that was such a success at the sophomore party.

(Be seeing you—)

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Preview of the N.A.C. Baseball Season

BY DON PETERS '53



Once again we hear that familiar call of "Play Ball" on the N.A.C. diamond. With the coming of spring we find those old familiar baseball uniforms being filled by old and new baseball players.

As I sit here watching an intrasquad game, I can see that it is possible for your scribe to predict a winning season for the new Aggie squad.

"Chas" Lorenz is now catching and "Pop" Slemmer is pitching. Around the infield stand Don Beideman, John Guisti, Captain Lou Sacharnoski, and "Moose" Aiello, at 1st, 2nd, short stop, and 3rd respectively. In the outfield left to right we find Dick Bradish (freshman standout), Wally Heitsmith, and Gerard Marini. "Pop" Slemmer sets them down in order and now the other Aggie team is taking the field.

For this team we have as battery mates "Doc" Cromwell and Harry Conover. This infield consists of "Reds" Force, "Al" Darpino, Mort Levinson, and "Stan" Caplan. In the outfield "Ed" Fleming in left, "Righteous" Smith in center field, and "Walt" Rubin in right.

Our able coach, Raymond Wodock, has been putting the squad through strenuous batting and fielding practice and all of the fellows are responding nicely. Coach Wodock expects a winning season if the pitching staff keeps going the way it is. He can alternate Slemmer, Cromwell, and "Wild-ball" Marini. The hitting is a little weak so far but captain Lou Sacharnoski and Dick Bradish seem to be giving the rest of the team the urge to hit the ball.

The season's opener with Newark State Teachers College on April 5, was cancelled because of rainy weather, but the game will be made up at a later date; so Bloomfield College on April 9 will be the opener. On April 17 Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science comes to visit the Aggies and the N.A.C. nine will be out to get revenge for last year's

setback. Then on April 19, the Green and Gold will travel to Susquehanna University to play a college that is out of its class and will also try to put the Aggies on top for the season's total with Susquehanna (they won in football and we won in basketball). On the 23rd of April the Aggies will return to the home diamond to play our old rival, Glassboro State Teachers' College. On April 25th the Trenton Teachers' will pay the N.A.C. team a visit and on May 2nd the Aggies travel to play Newark Teachers' again. The season's close takes place at Glassboro Teachers' in May.

Aggies Lose to Bloomfield College

On Wednesday, April 9, the Aggie nine lost the season's opener to Bloomfield College by a 4-3 score. The game was played on the N.A.C. diamond, in excellent shape for the beginning of the new season.

Bloomfield started the game very unimpressively in the first inning for our pitcher, "Doc" Cromwell, sat them down in order. But for the N.A.C. team it was a different story. Al Darpino led off with a smash back to the pitcher who threw quickly to first to retire Al.

Then Lou Sacharnoski hit the ball well into right field for the first hit of the game. John Guisti was next to step into the batter's box. He rolled out to third base by breaking a bat, but Dick Bradish leaned into one of the pitches and sent it over the left fielder's head for a two bagger and the first R.B.I. of the game. Mike Aiello walked and Don Beideman came up and struck out. The Aggies left two men on base.

In the second inning Bloomfield got one run on one hit and an error. This tied the score at 1-1. In the bottom half of the second Cromwell got a hit for the Green and Gold, but was left stranded.

In the third inning Bloomfield went down in order while the Aggies scored two runs on three hits. Darpino struck out, Lou flied out to third, Guisti was hit by a pitched ball, Bradish again smashed a hit over third, advancing Guisti to third base, and when big Mike Aiello singled to center field, Guisti and Bradish scored. Don Beideman kept the rally going by singling to right field but Stan Caplan struck out for the third out

(Continued on page 18)



During an intra-squad game, we find Stan Caplan at bat, while Gerry Marini waits on deck. Catching is Harry Conover.

SOIL CONSERVATION

(Continued from page 11)

not attend because he was detained in Pittsburgh; Deputy Secretary of Agriculture W. S. Hager, spoke for him and explained the Soil Conservation District Law of 1945.

One of those attending the meeting, P. W. Smith, of New Hope, favored the Soil Conservation District setup. He mentioned a farm that had employed soil conservation during the Civil War and that the operation is still in practice.

Generally, the farmers of Bucks County seemed to be against Soil Conservation, or rather a soil conservation district being set up in Bucks County. The report by the County Commission stated that of 1800 replies received, 70% were against a Soil Conservation District.

Most farmers against the district setup believe that the cost of the District would be a drain on the public finances. They feel that soil conservation can be handled by the County Agent and other local organizations.

Mr. Hager, in explaining the organization of a soil conservation district, said that after county commissioners establish a district, accredited county agricultural organizations are asked to send delegates to a meeting where at least eight practical farmers are nominated for consideration as members of the county soil conservation district board. From these the county commissioners would choose four farmers and of their own men to form a board. These members serve without pay for their services, but are provided with a six cents a mile traveling expense for attending board meetings. This board acts as a contact with farmers in order to coordinate activities, particularly when overlapping agencies would be interested in the same project.

The county commissioners are not called upon to allocate funds to soil conservation districts. It was explained that most districts through use of equipment in conservation projects can build up a reserve since farmers pay at an established rate for special equipment and operators.

Under the present plan this program in the county is being carried out through the office of the County Agent, and those opposed to a soil conservation district felt that this work was being accomplished now in this office without the need of any other agencies.

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HIJACKED HUMOR

BY PETE KRUSCH '53

Spring is sprung
The grass is riz
I wonder where my blanket is.

* * *

We always called a spade a spade
until we hit our foot on one the other
day.

* * *

Pete: "What's your roommate like?"
Chas: "Everything I got."

* * *

Her lips said "Yes,"
Her eyes said "No,"
But which one lied,
I'd like to know.

* * *

Teacher: "Spell straight."
Pupil: "S-T-R-A-I-G-H-T."
Teacher: "Correct. Now, what does
it mean?"
Pupil: "Without ginger ale."

* * *

"Don't worry," said the motorist
who'd just run down one of the farmer's
sows, "I'll replace your pig."
"You can't," shouted the farmer, "you
ain't fat enough."

* * *

When I'm wearing strapless things
Instead of buttons and bows
I notice my short boy friends
Are always on their toes.

* * *

First Drunk: "Shay, know what time
it is?"
Second Drunk: "Yeah."
First Drunk: "Thanksh."

* * *

"I feel ten years younger after I
shave," said hubby.

"Then," replied his wife, "why don't
you try shaving before you go to bed?"

* * *

Ed: "Did you hear about it? Two
men fell off a ten story building and
neither one was hurt."

Don: "How come?"

Ed: "They were both killed."

* * *

Prof. Schmieder: "A wise man hesi-
tates; a fool is certain."

Mokey: "Are you sure?"

Prof. Schmieder: "I am certain."

Road signs are frequently prophetic,
for example:

"Soft Shoulders"
"Dangerous Curves"
"Danger"
"Look Out for Children."

* * *

Boss: "Do you believe in life after
death?"

Office Boy: "Why, yes, sir."

Boss: "I just wondered. Yesterday
when you left to attend your grand-
father's funeral, he was in to see me."



"Just because my eyes are red doesn't
prove I've been drinking. For all you know
I might be a white rabbit."

* * *

One morning a lone Irishman was at
work near the top of a telephone pole,
painting it a bright green. The can of
paint which he was holding slipped out
of his hand and splashed on the sidewalk
below. A few seconds later, another
Irishman was walking by when he
spotted the paint.

He looked at the paint and then at
his fellow countryman and asked with
anxiety, "Doherty, Doherty, hov ye had
a himmerage?"

* * *

Voter: "Why I wouldn't vote for you
if you were St. Peter himself."

Candidate: "If I were St. Peter you
couldn't vote for me—you would not
be in my district."

* * *

Joyce: "Does your husband like to
hunt?"

Alice: "I think so. I hear him often
say in his sleep, 'Let 'er ride, boys, I'll
shoot the buck.'"

The mistress of the boarding house
glanced grimly around the table as she
announced; "We have a delicious rabbit
for dinner."

The boarders nodded resignedly, all
that is but one. He glanced nervously
downward. One foot struck something
soft, something that said "Meow."

Up came his head. A relieved smile
crossed his face as he gasped, "Thank
God."

* * *

Many of us are at the "Metallic" age—
gold in our teeth, silver in our hair —
and lead in our pants.

* * *

Some people are like blotters. They
soak it all in but get it all backwards.

* * *

Russia points with pride to the fact
that Russian women are doing men's
work and are getting men's pay. That
is nothing. Over here women get men's
pay without doing any work.

* * *

A dashing young driver named Bill
Drove recklessly down a steep hill.
Said he, "I'm renowned for covering
ground."

But alas, now the ground covers Bill.

* * *

Dad: "There you are, son. That's
the story of what your father did in
the war."

Son: "Jeepers, Dad, what did they
need all the other soldiers for?"

* * *

As the new barber nicked the one-
armed stranger for the second time, he
said, "You have been here before?"

"No," said the stranger sadly, "I lost
this arm in a sawmill."

* * *

And then there was the one about
the herdsman's bow-legged daughter
who had trouble keeping her calves
together.

* * *

All contributions to this page will be
gratefully accepted. Please give or send
them to your humor reporter.

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CLUB NEWS

It seems as though this is the time of the year for elections, not only on the national scene, but here at N.A.C. as well. Most of the club activity at the present is election of officers, with a light sprinkling of field trips.

POULTRY CLUB

Their election results are as follows: President — Louis Sacharnoski; Vice-President—Steve Ferdo; Secretary — Morton Hershman; Treasurer — Bert Litoff.

The boys in the club are hoping to build a small poultry house for raising broilers as a project next year. They will welcome all men interested in joining the club and who wish to help keep it the successful organization it is.

HORT CLUB

The election results are as follows: President — Doug Fries; Vice-President — Carl Bornfriend; Secretary (re-elected)—Russ Plummer.

The club is planning a field trip to the Mushroom Growers of America, on the last Saturday in April.

DAIRY CLUB

Besides working on their program for the coming college year, the club has held their elections. The results: President — Frank Gruenfeld; Vice-President—Herb Sitrin; Secretary-Treasurer—Roger Dietrich.

PHOTOGRAPHY CLUB

This organization had no trouble in deciding who was to be their President —Bert Litoff won hands down. Marvin Adleman also received enough votes to make him the club's Secretary-Treasurer.

Bert Litoff had been working very hard on those Photography Club contest posters that you've seen around the campus. He is hoping that this work will not be in vain.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY CLUB

The club had no election results to report, but they did go on a very interesting field trip to the Lederle Laboratories in Pearl River, N. Y. This is the plant where many veterinary vaccines are made, and the place where a great deal of aureomycin is produced.

John Fenner arranged for the trip on behalf of the club. The trip took place in the beginning of April and the tour

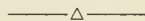
of the plant started at 10 a.m. The men were divided into four groups of five, with a guide at the head of each group. The guides were people from various departments in the laboratory, so they were able to answer many of the questions posed by their visitors.

They first went to a poultry lab where they saw work being done on poultry nutrition. Aureomycin was put into the feed, and the rooms were airtight so as to keep out any organisms in the air that might affect the experiment. The club wasn't allowed to see the horses and cattle because of a quarantine against outsiders due to the outbreak of hoof and mouth disease in Canada.

Also visited were various departments where tests are made and where there is control production of vaccines, serums, and antibiotics.

A good meal was provided at noon, and the boys left for home at 4 p.m., after a very enjoyable trip.

(If there are any of you who plan to attend field trips that will prove of interest to the readers of this magazine, please send in your story and pictures. — Ed.)



SPORTS

(continued from page 14)

of the inning. The score was then 3-1, the Aggies on top.

In the top half of the fourth inning Bloomfield scored one run on one hit and two errors, narrowing the Aggies' lead, 3-2. The Bulldogs went down in order in their half of the fourth.

Bloomfield was set down in order in the fifth and the Aggies got one hit by

Guisti in their half. "Doc" Cromwell got his third and fourth strikeout victims.

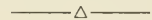
In the sixth inning Bloomfield scored two runs on a base on balls and two doubles, putting them ahead four to three. John Guisti and Joe Crincoli were thrown out of the game at this point because of a slight disagreement. The Aggie nine went down in order and Ed Fleming came into the game at short stop.

Both teams went down in order in the seventh, eighth and ninth innings; the final score read:

Bloomfield College	4
N.A.C.	3

Other Scores

Newark State Teachers'	0
N.A.C.	6
Phila. College Pharmacy	6
N.A.C.	7



GLEANER WINS

(continued from page 6)

the importance of Truth in all phases of newspaper work, but took time to do a little reminiscing over his own days as editor of a high school newspaper. Incidentally, perhaps the funniest mental picture brought back by our delegation was that of Norm Auslander, six foot six, peering over the heads of the crowd, and greeting the entrance of the President of the United States with a pointing arm and a characteristically penetrating "Ah, there's the little guy himself."

The expert's report and recommendations are not yet in, but you can bet that this highly constructive conference will result in an even better GLEANER, and possibly win the magazine a first prize next year.

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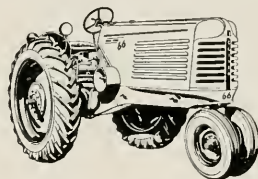
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